# Chicago Daily Tribune.

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## Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The leading feature in the news is the further detail of the recent brilliant forward movement of Gen. Meade, who has just been exchanging rare with the enemy, and for his share has the Rappahannock and the Rapidan.

The intelligence from lower Tennessee is light, and chiefly from rebel sources. It is scarcely possible that the present quiet condition of affairs can long remain unchanged. It will be incumbent on both leaders to do something very soon, in one direction or the other.

Missouri is redeemed. She stretches her exultant hands across the country to exchange congratulations with Maryland, and the background is made dismal by the melancholy Blair family, whose discomfiture in both States is signal. Where now is the Schofield-Gamble policy, and what its object since Jay has been to make the entrance not much worse. In relation to the river, though a dozen, more less, of cheap and practicable mechanical expedients have been presented for adoption, nothing has been done, and that easiest, striking point is a greater offense than ever before. For the supply of water, we have a project for a tunnel difficult and uncertain of execution, costly and after all of little utility—a tunnel two miles in length, compared with which the Thames tunnel is a baby. But there is no abatement in the talent. With much, little or nothing is done, the salaries increase, the contractors flourish and the people sweat. Sherman is Mayor and the taxes are two per cent on an unusual valuation. The O'Flanagans, the O'Mullans and the O'Gradys have their reward. We know not where the people will look for relief. There is no election for the incompetents can be turned out for a year yet; and revolutions are not now in fashion, especially in the ... There is one consolation that tax ... however high—while they are waiting or praying for a change, they can grin and bear it. But does not the Dyer Administration, awful as it was, appear to ... possible by comparison with that now in power!

**A Gold Discoveries in Arizona.**

(From the Journal of yesterday.)

Dr. Leib—everybody in Chicago knows Dr. Leib—who has just returned here from Arizona territory at Tucson at a point called Calabasas, only a quarter of a mile from the Mexican line, has brought with him a very handsome gold and silver ... in that region, five hundred miles ... the Rio Grande. He has also ... a large number of Mexicans and ... who are taking out gold ... Dr. Leib visited the mines and ... specimens of the ores which he took ... these diggings lies from east to four ... below the surface, and those who have ... the country for over a hundred ... that gold is found in every gulch and ... One party of six took out, ... on the top of a high mountain, ... nearly $30,000 worth. ... Governor James A. Carlton, com... military department, has sent ... the extent he had the power ... post to be established, Dr. Leib ... to charge. ... he can get to the mines ... on account of the scarcity of ... He says he is fully satisfied that ... country from that State is ... The locality is about 600 or 400 ... Los Angeles, California. The ... gration from that State is ... Gold Dollar paper, a great journal in ... city, and is lavish all the gold it can ... develop its resources.

**The Population of Iowa.**

Hon. Dana Wilson, Secretary of the Agricultural College, communicates the ... to the Muscatine *Journal*:

... November 1, 1863.

... last spring: ... 24,067 ... 29,115 ... 2,915 ... 29,366

... increase over 1860 is 27,420.

**Law Institute Meeting.**

Meeting of the Chicago Law Institute, held ... Library rooms, the following gentlemen ... elected officers of the Institute for the ensuing year:

... Jas. E. Root ... Vice-Presidents—J. M. Brookfield, ... Chas. H. Reed. ... Secretary—C. F. Peck. ... Librarian—Geo. W. McCausa.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

... Goodrich, R. D. Waite, ... Storey, Wm. Hooker, Jr. ... Ayer, W. T. Sherman, ... Skinner, W. T. Burgess.

## THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

... Advices from Fayetteville to the 27th ult. ... arrived there Friday ... bringing information ... Rebels under Cooper and Shelby, ... Missouri line, ... the Arkansas ... Gen. Blunt, who had eighteen ... sent in pursuit as far as Indiana ... and made preparations for de...


FOR SALE—A Saloon and ...

FOR SALE Great Bar ...

FOR SALE—Mill Machi...

FOR SALE—Engines and ...

JOB & STONEHAM.


## THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

### Our Forces Occupy Arkadelphia.

### GREAT DESTRUCTION OF REBEL STORES, ETC.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 9, 1863.

Capt. A. H. Ryan, chief of Staff to Gen. Steele, has just arrived from Little Rock, bringing intelligence of the capture of Arkadelphia by a portion of Gen. Davidson's brigade, under command of Lieut. Colonel Caldwell.

On the 20th of October, Col. Caldwell with about 700 men entered Arkadelphia, and found the rear guard of Price's forces just leaving the town. Our forces immediately attacked and routed them, capturing a large number of their wagons, and taking several hundred prisoners.

Col. Caldwell then destroyed a large portion still, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores, and after temporarily killing their recoupled the flow and now holds it.

## FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

### The War in Mississippi—River Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 9, 1863.

Memphis papers of the 6th, just received, contain little news but additional particulars of the defeat and entire failure of Chalmers' expedition. The following references is from the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 6th:

COLLIERVILLE, Nov. 5.—Col. Hatch has just returned, after driving the enemy, under Chalmers, Wright, Hayward and Strong, with six pieces of artillery, across the Tallahatchie, and repulsing Chalmers at Collierville on the 3d. This retreat was a rout. The enemy admits a loss of 200 killed and wounded. We buried 339 of their killed at this place. Six were buried at Coldwater. We have fifty prisoners, including seven commissioned officers, among them Gen. George, of Mississippi. Col. Hatch's force engaged was 120 men. The discomfiture of the enemy was complete, and their whole expedition a complete failure.

The Mobile *Register* says the negro is no longer an object of small talk in the South. The people have found a place for them, and that is in the army. *They should be no distinction of color when men are called to fight for home.*

On Wednesday last, as the steamer Lady Pike stopped to wood at Island No. 16, a man came on board, representing himself as a commander of the Union force stationed there to capture guerrillas; that he had twenty-five men under his command; that he came to tell them so that the pilots might not be fired upon by the boat should not fire on his men. Captain Walker, discrediting his story, told him to call his twenty-five men. He did so, at which the Captain grew suspicious, and backed out from the shore. The man asked what that meant, and told Capt. Walker to come back. Captain Walker couldn't see it, but answered that he was coming, and kept backing out. The man might have been honest, but steamboat men cannot be too cautious.

Col. Marsh, formerly commandant of the 16th Illinois, had an immense supper in his honor at Vicksburg. He has retired from the service.

Guerillas still infest the country opposite the shore and in the vicinity of Mayfield. An adequate force is to be sent after them.

Cairo was passive. River rose six inches on Saturday.

## FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9, 1863.

The Supreme Court for the First Grand Division of the State of Illinois, convenes at Mt. Vernon, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The petition for a mandamus to test the legality of the prorogation of the Legislature by the Governor, will be urged during this term of the Court. Hon. Lemuel W. Fuller, of the firm of Hamilton, McClay & Fuller, of Chicago, is one of the principal counsel on the part of the defence. He and other prominent lawyers of the State have been engaged in this city during the past week in preparing their arguments and briefs.

James N. Barger, who was indicted for larceny, for stealing a United States postal wagon, has been acquitted. The investigation of the case only proved to be a persecution by the K. G. C. party.

The headquarters of Captain Fry, Provost Marshal of the 10th district has been removed from Carlinville to Jacksonville.

Major Rufus Patterson, of the 134th Illinois volunteers, has been restored to his command, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor.

Capt. D. W. Henry was elected School Commissioner of Fayette county for his services to the copperheads in the K. G. C. raid on Vandalia. It now turns out that he can neither read nor write.

Major Wemple, of the 4th Illinois, arrived here to-day. He has been detailed on recruiting service in this State.

Johnson county, in Lower Egypt, has gone Union by an overwhelming majority. The majority for the Union ticket, in six precincts, is 327, and the whole county 450 to 500.

Capt. Vaughn, of the Springfield light artillery, has just returned from Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of mustering for this military. He brings a gratifying report of the condition of things in that region.

Aspiring Union sentiment is being developed, and enlistments in the Union service are proceeding rapidly among the people of Arkansas.

## FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9, 1863.

Gov. Morton issues his proclamation directing the observance of the 26th inst., according to the President's proclamation, as a day of Thanksgiving. Col. Simonton, commandant of the post, issues an order commanding all officers, as well as privates to keep away from drinking saloons, gambling houses and other places of ill-repute. Every person, no matter what his rank, caught offending in this regard hereafter, will be punished severely.

Nothing is to be learned respecting the Critchenden and McCook Court of Inquiry. A general court martial is being held at the military headquarters, Col. James C. Jones of the 43d Indiana presiding. Minor officers are being tried.

Hogs are from $4.00 to $4.50 gross; $5.55 to $6.00 net. 3,700 were slaughtered here to-day.

Nothing of importance in the United State Circuit Court to day.

## FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Nov. 9, 1863.

Gen. Swift has returned from Washington. He was enabled to arrange matters concerning the draft satisfactorily. It has been supposed all the time that the draft in the State ordered for the 5th of this month (to-day's would be postponed until the 5th of January.

As we have to depend on the mails for our election returns, I am as yet unable to give you the Union majorities. Nearly all the returns received show Union majorities—now and then the copperheads carry single localities. The Union majority in the State will not be known probably before some time towards the middle of the week.

## FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1863.

Gen. H. Stuart, President of the U. S. C. C., received a letter to-day from Major John R. Edie, Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Rosecrans, dated Chattanooga, Oct. 29, stating that he was ordered to Philadelphia to muster the twenty-one boxes of clothing, stores and medicines, recently sent forward by the Christian Commission for Union prisoners in the Richmond prisons, have reached their destination. Major Mulford says: "I trust the goods have already made glad the hearts of many of them for which they were intended."

The Commission has appealed for money to purchase additional stores to send to suffering heroes in the Richmond prisons.

Rev. John Hussey of Ohio, who was taken prisoner by the rebels on the battle-field of Chickamauga, while acting as a delegate of the Christian Commission, has just been released from Castle Thunder, and has arrived at Annapolis Maryland.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1863.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

No fighting is understood to have taken place yesterday or to day. Up to the latest advices our army had gone close to Culpepper. Last night and to day it advanced to the Rapidan without encountering the enemy. Every appearance indicates that the rebels are in no weak force to protend to offer serious resistance, and the probability seems to be that Lee has been sending off with more of his forces in a western direction.

Saturday's fight was a handsome surprise, and the conspicuous valor of western troops was once more signally illustrated.

Since writing the above we have news received of brisk cavalry skirmishing going on to day southwest of Culpepper, in the direction of Madison Court House.

It is ascertained by a reconnaissance to-day that there is no rebel force this side of the Rapidan, except part of Stuart's rebel cavalry. There is no considerable rebel force at Fredricksburg, and no guns in position there. The impression among army officers is that Lee's army, so greatly reduced, has to fall back to Richmond, and that our army verge will meet no opposition this side of the rebel capital.

Additional wounded from the late engagement arrived as follows: 5th Wis., Albert Bainbridge, Case Dallas, W. B. Ward, Ed. Ongo, E. P. Morton, Elliot Spahld, Harvey S. Root, Austin Zazatel.

REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th inst. contains the following leading article:

"The movements of the enemy at Chattanooga are still uncertain. Whether the withdrawal of Lookout Mountain indicates an advance, or is like the crossing of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, by Sedgwick's corps, merely a feint to cover a retreat, has not yet transpired; but when considered in connection with the reported retreat from London, and his occupation by our forces, we are inclined to believe that Grant is preparing a change of base from East Tennessee to some point more accessible for supplies. This supposition becomes more probable when it is remembered that from Lookout Valley to Bridgeport, his line could be held by comparatively small force, and that would not prevent his concentrating at Chattanooga; but whether in advance or retreat, this occupation of Lookout Valley is of importance. If for the former, it demonstrates that the enemy have recovered from their defeat at Chickamauga and taken the initiative—always one of importance in military movements. It may be useless to inquire why the enemy were permitted to gain strength, morale and organization, and effect offensive movements in our immediate front, under the very nose of Gen. Bragg, how the vanquished and flying enemy, whom Gen. Bragg reported to be pursued by our forces, could have turned upon their pursuers, and have occupied a position upon the flank of the victors. The enemy were out-generaled at Chickamauga, thanks to the army, but the present position of affairs looks as if we were out-generaled at Chattanooga. We hope, then, that our apprehensions may turn out groundless, and that the strategy of Gen. Bragg may prove effectual for the prowess and gallantry of his army, but we cannot confess that the country will be as much surprised as pleased, should success attend our arms at Chattanooga.

If the occupation of the Lookout Valley by the enemy, has been made to cover a retreat, an opportunity for energy and perseverance will be offered Gen. Bragg, which, if promptly embraced and efficiently pursued, will do much to reinstate him in the confidence of the army and country. At this risk it is to be taken under Gen. Bragg, we hope that every officer and private will exert his utmost endeavors to aid that General in overwhelming the enemy.

Whatever Grant is preparing to attempt, or is preparing to retreat from Chattanooga, he must be defeated either on the south side of the Tennessee River or on his retreat to Nashville. Approaching winter warns both armies that their present position may be their mutual destruction, and the spring of 1864 open on the wasted and ruined remnants of both.

EXCHANGES OF OFFICERS OF COLORED REGIMENTS.

Rebel authorities still persist in refusing to recognize officers of colored regiments in their system of exchange. Our Government demands that they be in the cartel, and all exchange of prisoners has ceased until this difference is adjusted.

TREASURY MATTERS.

Sales of 5 20 bonds last week exceeded $3,000,000.

THE INVALID CORPS.

Col. Rose has been relieved from the command of the invalid corps.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Under the decision of the Collector of the Treasury, the tax on deposits in national banks is all to be paid to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the tax on circulation to the Treasurer or Register of Treasury, each in proportion to the length of time of organization.

OUR RICHMOND PRISONERS.

A letter from the Libby prison, of Oct. 12, says there is no meat in the rations for prisoners, and that the people of Richmond are on the verge of starvation, and another breakriot has occurred.

FROM ARIZONA.

An army officer writes from Arizona that the mineral resources of the Rio Gila have been under-estimated; that they are as rich in gold as California, and that the Government should devote itself more to the development of the mineral treasures in New Mexico and Arizona.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Iverson, of Georgia, has been appointed a Brig. Gen. in the rebel army, and is in command of a division of State forces, and his headquarters at Rome or Kingston.

It is reported that Governor Seymour is to accept Burnside's resignation, tendered some time ago, and that Gen. Foster, of North Carolina, is to be sent to take his place, and Butler left to assume command of Foster's department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The 5th Wisconsin volunteers of the army of the Potomac, cast 415 votes for the Union ticket of their State, and only one for the opposition.

The first news of the season fell to-day. It was very slight and of short duration.

A Government officer here in high position, received a pencil note from a Union friend in Richmond to-day, saying that the rebel authorities there have at length altogether stopped the very small meat ration heretofore allowed to our starving soldiers in their prisons. The excuse alleged is that they have ceased to be able to furnish their own soldiers with meat.

One hundred and seventy-five officers are among the rebel prisoners just brought from the front. Almost entire regiments had few of their companions retreated across the river, and their General commanding had barely time to escape. Many of the officers were so much surprised at the movement on our part as having been one of the most brilliant and successful of the war.

## FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9, 1863.

The draft for this city commenced at one o'clock and has been progressing quietly all the afternoon. About forty names were drawn from the 1st and 2d wards, among whom were several well known gentlemen of the legal profession, and other prominent citizens. The two were employed in drawing the names were both drafted. The drawing the names were both drafted. The very best feeling prevailed throughout the city. The 3d and 4th wards will be drawn to-morrow.

## FROM MISSOURI.

### The Gamble-Schofield Policy Repudiated by the People.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9, 1863.

The radical State ticket is undoubtedly elected, if the soldiers votes are not thrown out. The conservatives have only 4,500 on the home vote, and soldiers and counties still to hear from will easily overcome that. Where is the Gamble-Schofield indorsement now?

Forty recruits for Price's army were gobbled up by our scouts near Salem, last week. An escaped prisoner says that Quantrell, Coffee, Shelby, and other guerilla leaders, are going to join Price's army.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The official report of the returns from sixty-two counties, and soldiers so far as heard from, gives 4 Conservative majority of 5,053. Col. Pratt, Radical, is elected State Senator from Linn county district, in place of Major McCullough, Conservative, deceased.

## FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 9, 1863.

The Legislature meets to-morrow, and fanatical combinations on the side of the copperheads are plenty. Henderson and Phelps are most fiendly maligned. The rebels will probably support Gratz Brown and Sen. Loan or Judge Wills. A ballot will be required to determine the changes since adjournment.

## THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

### The Late Brisk Forward Movement.

### THE SITUATION—RESULTS THUS FAR REACHED.

### We Hold Culpepper, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Information received from the Army of the Potomac tonight mentions that an aid of Gen. Kilpatrick arrived from the front late on Saturday, and reported that that officer encountered and fought a body of rebel cavalry, near Stranburg, late in the afternoon of that day. The enemy's pontoon bridge over the river, directly behind their works, fell into our hands, after Gen. Sedgwick defeated the rebels.

The bridge consisted of only five boats, and these were the same which were abandoned by the engineer brigade, for want of transportation, on the Chickahominy, last year.

The cannonading on Sunday evening, was probably Gen. Buford's light batteries and some of the rebel cavalry will guns, in the vicinity of the Tew Hills, northeast of Culpepper. Nothing additional has been received up to 10 p. m., from that quarter, all which is quiet. The railroad and telegraph on the opposite side of the Rappahannock were found to be uninjured.

Our cavalry are reported at Culpepper. At the latest accounts, part of our forces were at Brandy Station, and another was two miles the other side of Kelly's Ford. Some of our troops were at other points.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Reports received to-day from the front represent that heavy firing was heard yesterday and this morning, as though occuring in the lower part of Culpepper, or from Kelley's Ford, at the Junction of the Rapidan with the Rappahannock.

It was reported to-day, on authority of the Surgeons in the Army of the Potomac, that our losses on Saturday were about 400, as stated in the press telegrams last night. Two hundred of these are wounded. They arrived here this morning. The members of the Old Capitol Prison are deeply crowded to-day. One thousand seven hundred and thirty rebel prisoners, that were taken in Saturday morning's engagement, have reached here.

The officers from whom this information is derived, saw a few more on the way.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The *Herald* has the following:—"RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Nov. 7.—Major General Sedgwick, commanding the right wing of the army, consisting of the 5th and 6th corps, left Warrenton this morning with orders to proceed to Rappahannock Station, and take and hold that position. The march was a rapid one, and the first division of the 6th corps, Brevet Major General Wright commanding, General David A. Russell, (Gen. Wright being in command of the corps,) reached the heights this side of the Rhppahannock about one o'clock, and drove in the enemy's pickets. Haines' second division of the same corps, on Russell's right, commenced skirmishing soon after, and drove the enemy before them.

The 5th corps, under Maj. Gen. Sykes, formed their skirmish line on the south of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, stretching down towards Norman Ford. Early's division and Ewell's rebel corps occupied the heights on this side of the river, the works upon which they had so turned as to make them defensible from attack from this direction. The works were constructed by our forces last summer, while we occupied the line of the Rappahannock.

The enemy, however, had strengthened them by digging a semi-circle of rifle-pits around their front. Such was the formidable position which Russell's brave boys attacked and carried to-day. Colonel Tompkins, Chief of artillery on General Sedgwick's staff, posted the artillery on the heights, about three-fourths of a mile this side of the river, and commenced to shell the works at about three o'clock. Eighteen guns were engaged in shelling them. At this short range the firing was beautiful to witness, and which were participated in by the enemy. Their fire was very fine. While this was going on, General Russell was busy with his masketry. He posted his line of skirmishers upon both flanks of the enemy's works until near sunset, when his own brigade, composed of the 5th Wisconsin, Col. Allen, 6th Maine, Col. Edwards, 6th Maine, Col. Harris, and 121st New York, Col. Upton, were ordered to charge on the rifle-pits and earthworks upon both flanks. Led by General Russell in person, they rose steadily and silently onward, fighting as they proceeded, until nearing the woods, when they fixed bayonets and pitched in with cold steel. This was too much even for the "flower of the Southern army," for it was the much vaunted Louisiana brigade they found there, and after a short hand-to-hand contest, they turned to flee to their pontoons, which were lying directly in their rear, but here they were foiled. Our hops had already secured the approach to the bridge, and they had no alternative but to surrender or swim for it. Some of them, according to the latter, but it was no easy matter, and they yielded. When those on the opposite shore found we held this end of the bridge, they set fire to their side and destroyed a portion of it. Thus closed, at dark, one of the most brilliant actions of the war. It was fought by the same troops that so gallantly stormed and carried the Heights of St. Mary's at the second battle of Fredericksburg.

Although Generals Sedgwick, Wright and Tyler, with their staffs, were present, and active, all agree in awarding the credit of this brilliant achievement principally to General Russell and his gallant troops. General Meade has sent to General Sedgwick an order congratulating him and his troops upon their success in this preliminary movement.

Lee is supposed to be at Culpepper, Ewell at Brandy Station, and Hill between Culpepper and Cedar Mountain. We are preparing to cross at daybreak.

LATER.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Nov. 8, a. m.

From present appearances the losses of yesterday were somewhat underestimated. The killed will be nearly 100, and the wounded 500. One hundred rebels, wounded, were left in our hands. We have 1,500 prisoners including 100 commissioned officers. A heavy fog on the river this morning delays attack. Our batteries are in position, and the attack will be made as soon as the fog raises.

STILL LATER.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Nov. 8, 9 a. m.

Upon the lifting of the fog our forces commenced crossing and found little or no opposition. They are pressing forward to Culpepper. The 3d division of the 3d corps, under General Prince, crossed the river last evening at Kelly's Ford, and captured two hundred and fifty two of the 30th and 49th North Carolina regiments. Gen. Prince's boys pushed the field, which was their chief duty, and the prisoners had to wade back."

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The *Herald* has the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 8, 4 p. m.—I learn that our army is well over the river, and that Sedgwick's advance had reached Brandy Station. No reports of fighting have yet been received. This will be a week of hot work.

The Washington special to the *World* says: Advices from your special correspondent tonight, from the front, state that the advance of the entire army has progressed most satisfactorily to-day. It passed the Rappahannock again, and has found no enemy in any force still, except to risk any general engagement. Present indications do not render a general engagement probable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Advices from the front are to the effect that Gen. Kilpatrick occupied the city and heights of Fredericksburg on Saturday, and Gen. Sedgwick on Sunday, until the infantry could reach him. It is probable that the army has already joined him, and is now entrenching itself on the south bank of the Rappahannock.

A train conveying the wounded from the battle of Kelly's Ford, Saturday, to the number of 150, arrived here at 10 o'clock last night. There were no ambulances there to transport the wounded men to the hospital, and it may be several hours before they will be placed where they can receive surgical attention. The prisoners are expected to arrive soon.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7, 9.30 P. M.—Maj. Gen. Sedgwick advanced to the railroad crossing where he drove the enemy to the river, assaulted and captured two redoubts with artillery on this side, taking a number of prisoners. Maj. Gen. French advanced to Kelley's Ford, driving the enemy in small force across the river, and captured several hundred prisoners at the ford. [Signed,] GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7, 10 P. M.—Gen. Sedgwick reports capturing this evening, in his operations, three Lieutenant Colonels and many other officers, and over 800 men, together with four battle-flags. Gen. French captured over 400 prisoners, officers and men. [Signed,] GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

## FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

### A BRILLIANT FEDERAL SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Intelligence has been received here, dated Clarksburg, Va., that Generals Averill and Duffie, commanding separate forces, after several engagements on Friday and Saturday last, succeeded in driving the enemy, under Madwall Jackson, several miles down the valley, east of Greenbriar Mountains, into and through the town of Louisburg, in Western Virginia.

After the first battle on Friday, fought by Gen. Duffie, the enemy was reinforced, but nevertheless, the rebels were totally routed. On Saturday, under the combined forces of Duffie and Averill, the rout was so complete that the enemy abandoned all their supplies, guns, colors, &c., and fled in dismay, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Our men behaved splendidly, and the victory was one of the most brilliant of the war. The number killed and wounded on our side is not stated. We hold Lewisburg.

## FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

### REVERSES TO GEN. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The *Star*, of this city, says, we hear that Gen. Grant has telegraphed him hither that two of the most advanced positions of Gen. Burnside have been assailed and captured by the rebels, who made prisoners of one half of two regiments that were holding them at the time.

## FROM MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Arrived yesterday, steamers St. Louis and Moses Taylor, from Panama, bringing dates to Guaymas, Mexico, via Acapulco, of the 31st of October.

The French were preparing for an overland trip to the capital. Gen. Forey left Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 6th of October, having turned over his command to Gen. Bazaine, who appears to be much more popular.

An agent of the rebel government arrived at Mexico on the 9th, via Brownsville, with instructions that were supposed to make a treaty between the envoy of Mexico and the rebels.

It is said that Juarez has recognized the army of the Liberal party, and is marching towards Queraro, to meet the French. A conflict is expected shortly.

Minister Corwin had no as far taken no active part in the Mexican trouble.

### Western Officers and Soldiers Died in Rebel Dungeons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1863.

The Commissary General of Prisoners has received from Richmond a list of officers and soldiers who have died in rebel dungeons since January 1, 1863, and up to September, 1863, of which those from the West are as follows:

Albert Jennings, 36th Mich., Jan. 29.
Royal Fatten, 36th Mich., Jan. 4.
John H. Montgomery, 36th Wis., Jan. 26.
Ab. Wenger, 36th Ind., Jan. 26.
Corporal A. High, 36th Ind., Jan. 29.
C. Stoker, 36th Ind., Jan. 29.
A. C. Wright, 1st Mich. Eng., Jan. 24.
W. Cammock, 1st Wis., Feb. 5.
J. Minier, 20th Ill., March 9.
Sergeant Thos. K. Fall, 16th Ind., March 22.
Wm. Graham, 19th Mich., March 22.
C. McCann, 19th Mich., March 25.
Sam'l H. Hunter, 19th Mich., March 25.
Wm. Hood, 19th Mich., March 25.
Chas. Rood, 19th Mich., March 25.
Wm. Hall, 19th Mich., March 27.
J. Washburn, 19th Mich., March 30.
Wm. Hunt, 88th Ind., March 27.
C. J. Mation, 40th Ind., March 28.
Sergt. Webster, 19th Mich., March 31.
Sergt. Shafer, 19th Mich., March 31.
Jos. McGarity, 19th Ind., March 30.
Sergt. Hall, 19th Ind., April 2.
A. Whitaker, 88th Ind., March 28.
Wm. Shuler, 19th Mich., April 11.
C. Wingate, 19th Mich., April 1.
Corporal A. H. Brown, 19th Ind., April 2.
J. C. Gee, 19th Mich., April 20.
Thos. R. Hall, 88th Ind., April 8.
Sergt. Wm. Hall, 19th Ind., April 9.
J. C. Gee, 19th Mich., April 20.
H. Langley, 19th Ill., May 5.
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### From New Orleans.

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Although Generals Sedgwick, Wright and Tyler, with their staffs, were present, and active, all agree in awarding the credit of this brilliant achievement principally to General Russell and his gallant troops. General Meade has sent to General Sedgwick an order congratulating him and his troops upon their success in this preliminary movement.

Lee is supposed to be at Culpepper, Ewell at Brandy Station, and Hill between Culpepper and Cedar Mountain. We are preparing to cross at daybreak.

LATER.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Nov. 8, a. m.

From present appearances the losses of yesterday were somewhat underestimated. The killed will be nearly 100, and the wounded 500. One hundred rebels, wounded, were left in our hands. We have 1,500 prisoners including 100 commissioned officers. A heavy fog on the river this morning delays attack. Our batteries are in position, and the attack will be made as soon as the fog raises.

STILL LATER.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Nov. 8, 9 a. m.

Upon the lifting of the fog our forces commenced crossing and found little or no opposition. They are pressing forward to Culpepper. The 3d division of the 3d corps, under General Prince, crossed the river last evening at Kelly's Ford, and captured two hundred and fifty two of the 30th and 49th North Carolina regiments. Gen. Prince's boys pushed the field, which was their chief duty, and the prisoners had to wade back."

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The *Herald* has the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 8, 4 p. m.—I learn that our army is well over the river, and that Sedgwick's advance had reached Brandy Station. No reports of fighting have yet been received. This will be a week of hot work.

The Washington special to the *World* says: Advices from your special correspondent tonight, from the front, state that the advance of the entire army has progressed most satisfactorily to-day. It passed the Rappahannock again, and has found no enemy in any force still, except to risk any general engagement. Present indications do not render a general engagement probable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Advices from the front are to the effect that Gen. Kilpatrick occupied the city and heights of Fredericksburg on Saturday, and Gen. Sedgwick on Sunday, until the infantry could reach him. It is probable that the army has already joined him, and is now entrenching itself on the south bank of the Rappahannock.

A train conveying the wounded from the battle of Kelly's Ford, Saturday, to the number of 150, arrived here at 10 o'clock last night. There were no ambulances there to transport the wounded men to the hospital, and it may be several hours before they will be placed where they can receive surgical attention. The prisoners are expected to arrive soon.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7, 9.30 P. M.—Maj. Gen. Sedgwick advanced to the railroad crossing where he drove the enemy to the river, assaulted and captured two redoubts with artillery on this side, taking a number of prisoners. Maj. Gen. French advanced to Kelley's Ford, driving the enemy in small force across the river, and captured several hundred prisoners at the ford. [Signed,] GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7, 10 P. M.—Gen. Sedgwick reports capturing this evening, in his operations, three Lieutenant Colonels and many other officers, and over 800 men, together with four battle-flags. Gen. French captured over 400 prisoners, officers and men. [Signed,] GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

## FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

### A BRILLIANT FEDERAL SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Intelligence has been received here, dated Clarksburg, Va., that Generals Averill and Duffie, commanding separate forces, after several engagements on Friday and Saturday last, succeeded in driving the enemy, under Madwall Jackson, several miles down the valley, east of Greenbriar Mountains, into and through the town of Louisburg, in Western Virginia.

After the first battle on Friday, fought by Gen. Duffie, the enemy was reinforced, but nevertheless, the rebels were totally routed. On Saturday, under the combined forces of Duffie and Averill, the rout was so complete that the enemy abandoned all their supplies, guns, colors, &c., and fled in dismay, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Our men behaved splendidly, and the victory was one of the most brilliant of the war. The number killed and wounded on our side is not stated. We hold Lewisburg.

## FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

### REVERSES TO GEN. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The *Star*, of this city, says, we hear that Gen. Grant has telegraphed him hither that two of the most advanced positions of Gen. Burnside have been assailed and captured by the rebels, who made prisoners of one half of two regiments that were holding them at the time.

## FROM MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Arrived yesterday, steamers St. Louis and Moses Taylor, from Panama, bringing dates to Guaymas, Mexico, via Acapulco, of the 31st of October.

The French were preparing for an overland trip to the capital. Gen. Forey left Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 6th of October, having turned over his command to Gen. Bazaine, who appears to be much more popular.

An agent of the rebel government arrived at Mexico on the 9th, via Brownsville, with instructions that were supposed to make a treaty between the envoy of Mexico and the rebels.

It is said that Juarez has recognized the army of the Liberal party, and is marching towards Queraro, to meet the French. A conflict is expected shortly.

Minister Corwin had no as far taken no active part in the Mexican trouble.

### Western Officers and Soldiers Died in Rebel Dungeons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1863.

The Commissary General of Prisoners has received from Richmond a list of officers and soldiers who have died in rebel dungeons since January 1, 1863, and up to September, 1863, of which those from the West are as follows:

Albert Jennings, 36th Mich., Jan. 29.
Royal Fatten, 36th Mich., Jan. 4.
John H. Montgomery, 36th Wis., Jan. 26.
Ab. Wenger, 36th Ind., Jan. 26.
Corporal A. High, 36th Ind., Jan. 29.
C. Stoker, 36th Ind., Jan. 29.
A. C. Wright, 1st Mich. Eng., Jan. 24.
W. Cammock, 1st Wis., Feb. 5.
J. Minier, 20th Ill., March 9.
Sergeant Thos. K. Fall, 16th Ind., March 22.
Wm. Graham, 19th Mich., March 22.
C. McCann, 19th Mich., March 25.
Sam'l H. Hunter, 19th Mich., March 25.
Wm. Hood, 19th Mich., March 25.
Chas. Rood, 19th Mich., March 25.
Wm. Hall, 19th Mich., March 27.
J. Washburn, 19th Mich., March 30.
Wm. Hunt, 88th Ind., March 27.
C. J. Mation, 40th Ind., March 28.
Sergt. Webster, 19th Mich., March 31.
Sergt. Shafer, 19th Mich., March 31.
Jos. McGarity, 19th Ind., March 30.
Sergt. Hall, 19th Ind., April 2.
A. Whitaker, 88th Ind., March 28.
Wm. Shuler, 19th Mich., April 11.
C. Wingate, 19th Mich., April 1.
Corporal A. H. Brown, 19th Ind., April 2.
J. C. Gee, 19th Mich., April 20.
Thos. R. Hall, 88th Ind., April 8.
Sergt. Wm. Hall, 19th Ind., April 9.
J. C. Gee, 19th Mich., April 20.
H. Langley, 19th Ill., May 5.
Wm. Hall, 19th Ill., May 5.
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Although Generals Sedgwick, Wright and Tyler, with their

EASTMAN

METROPOLITAN HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17th, 1863.
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ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICA.
Positive Last Week.
GROSS! GROSS!!
PHILHARMONIC POOL
OF CHICAGO.
First Concert—Fourth Season.
AT BRYAN HALL
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13th, 1863.
PROGRAMME.
Grand Concert Overture, for Piano, with Or-
(Performed by Mrs. PRATT.
Overture—"NEW BALANTE."
To-morrow at 9 o'clock precisely. Do not mistake
Secretary.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE
AND
Military Academy.
November 11th, 1863.
JAMES, (formerly of New
DOCTOR BIGLOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,
1863.
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS
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NEW FREIGHT EXPRESS
LINE.
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COUNCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE
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LEATHER,
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SILVER WATCHES.
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Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863.
Inhuman Treatment of Prisoners of War in Richmond.
Where the Blame Rests.
THE PROPER REMEDY.
To the Editor of the N.Y. Times:
Where the Blame Rests.
THE PROPER REMEDY.
[From the Liverpool Mercury, Oct. 31.]
Last evening the Music Hall, Birkenhead, was crowded by a highly respectable company to witness the presentation of the prizes to the successful competitors at the annual prize meeting of the 1st C. R. V. (Capt. H. H. Lalor) and the 5th C. A. V. (Capt. W. Laird), which took place on Saturday, the 17th ultimo, and the latter at the same place on Saturday last. Mr. John Laird, M. P., commander of the corps, who was also present Lieutenant Colonel King, Major Hind (chairman of the commissioners), and many of the most influential inhabitants of the borough.
Mr. Laird, M. P., in the course of his speech, said:
He urged that if we were to go to war (cheers) we must go with energy. He could not conceive it that instead of having large ships drawing fifteen feet of quadrant or vessels drawing twelve or less feet of water. In looking over the navy list, he found that there were ships that could possibly be considered fit for war, and never let us have another Alabama affair. He then referred to the speech delivered within the last few days by Mr. Cobden, in which that gentleman had given an account of the preliminary terms about the late fracas at Brisbane. Mr. Cobden was of opinion that the whole of Mr. Cobden that Government vessels should be constructed by private builders. On the contrary, he thought it important that the Government should retain the control over the yards; at the same time they could employ a portion of private builders, so that in case of war they would not only have the yards, but the means of increasing the number of the yards if necessary. He (Mr. Laird) urged that both in engineering and shipbuilding there is a man of ordinary talent, who, under ordinary circumstances, would get on well, but who, under the pressure of a great emergency, would be found wanting. Both of these views he referred to the two sides of skill in this neighborhood. In Alabama and the Florida (cheers) they had the best men that could be found, and how they had got them built and designed the Alabama and Florida (cheers) was a matter of history. The Alabama was built by Mr. Miller, of the Float, ordered by Captain Bulloch, and sent to sea. He next referred to the case of authorities, Winder, &c., his subordinates, they are insensible to the first emotions of humanity, and that on Virginia rebels only, is the true remedy for this monstrous outrage to the age we live in and to civilization.—A.O.A.
LATER FROM EUROPE.
Mr. Laird on the Building of the Alabama and Florida.
On the 23d ult., a farewell breakfast was given to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Kodey's Hotel in London, Rev. Baptist W. Noel presiding. The proceedings, on this occasion:
The Chairman said that they were met to express their sympathy with the country in which they were a citizen, with the Government which he supported, and with the great movement of which he was one of the leaders. Mr. Beecher had been for many years a brave advocate of the oppressed, a manly patriot; and he had shown himself to be precisely what the eye indicates to the physiognomist—a man of kindling fire. He wears a gray cuirass. The dear old Union must have been killed, as I am informed, when the rebellion broke out. Mr. Beecher must have been "rewarded according to their works," but I may mention that it was under the rebuke of Winder, Gibbs and Tod that the Rev. Lewis Pinney was prosecuted for praying for the Union cause. Mr. Pinney was a Quaker, and that Gibbs, of the Fire Zouaves, a man of the fat Middle class of England, and several others, were released on payment of $500 each.
At least two hundred Union soldiers are now in small shed windows at each end of these rooms, with a fence 8 feet high, a distance of thirty-five feet, leaving a space of 8 feet in the centre of each where prisoners can walk. In the day time the prisoners were admitted to the Libby, never more than 100 at once, for any purpose, day or night, except to be exchanged, or to be carried to an unknown destination. If a prisoner died in the night in the room which, owing to the continued crowding of the rooms, was often a small matter, he was left there all day. In addition to all this, the whole place is one nest of the most active vermin. About half a million of fair sized and a quarter of small dark colored beasts (or "cow pens," as he called them) are to be found in every square foot of the floor. The consequent breaking of the entire night's rest, and the irritation of the whole system, is of very great consequence.
On the Libby (newly mitcalled) is situated in the James River, directly opposite to the side of the Libby, and right opposite that famed island of the many South. It was there, he concluded, and other things, that the river, a large portion of it disappears beneath the filthy waters of the canal. It is on this island that the midnight fires of the besieging Union soldiers are now said to attract overwhelming, sacred and blighting and withering fire. Let it be so. Let it be on the exposure to the elements in such a locality. It has never been occupied as a dwelling since the days of the Indians, in the daytime by the sand fleas, who had it to themselves, and then, until the "chivalry" found it a convenient place to get rid of the "d—d Yankees."
The relentlessly cruel treatment of the Union prisoners in Richmond commenced immediately on the arrival of the first batch of them, when the prisoners were confined in "Lagow's Tobacco Factory," on Main and Twenty-sixth streets, and Twenty-first streets. Some of the prisoners were confined in "Libby Prison." The entire length of the building on Twenty-first street is 150 feet, with a depth of about 4 5 feet, and is four stories high. It is divided into three sections by brick partitions, and is, on the side next to the canal, four stories high, and on the other sides five stories in height—each of the stories being divided into three oblong low rooms of 45 to 50 feet. On the ground floor the room next to Twenty-first street, and the one to the Union cellar, and the third is the hospital. This room, on the side next to the canal, is about 40 feet wide, and the rooms next to Twenty-first street are 45 feet wide. On the ground floor the lower story, or ground floor, is the cook-house and receptacle for the rations of the prisoners. The only means of access to the upper rooms and receptacle for the rations of the prisoners. The only means of access to the upper rooms is a ladder 8 feet in length, which is drawn up every night with the inmates on into the upper rooms. On the second floor, in the two rooms next to Twenty-first street, are over four hundred Union soldiers, and in the third room are the officers. Only two rooms are thus occupied. During the whole course of their confinement they have been kept entirely separate from the officers and privates of the Union army. On the 9th of July, 1863, they were all removed to the Libby, and placed in the upper rooms of the building. Of these prisoners were Quakers, and were released on payment of $500 each. Of the remainder, on the report of one private, at least two hundred Union soldiers are now confined in these rooms.
Now the, for the remedy for the great and disgraceful outrage inflicted on the Union prisoners in Richmond. The following is the treatment which I have so feebly attempted to set forth. What should it be? Retaliation? No—a hundred times, no! Retaliation, but in but one under the circumstances, it only requires that it should be invoked with discretion and judgment to compel the rebel authorities to put a stop to it. Retaliation will be connected and severe upon a prison here, but no such complaints are heard from any place in the South where prisoners of war are legitimately confined. Retaliation in truth only where one more "lost opportunity" is shown to prisoners, viz.: Withhold a few hundred rations from the rebel prisoners, and they will be treated accordingly. Threaten the rebel authorities, if addition to all this, the whole place is one nest of the most active vermin. About half a million of fair sized and a quarter of small dark colored beasts (or "cow pens," as he called them) are to be found in every square foot of the floor. The consequent breaking of the entire night's rest, and the irritation of the whole system, is of very great consequence.
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AT AUCTION,
AT THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE,
No. 160 WABASH AVENUE,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 12th, at 10 o'clock, will sell
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
84 and 86 Dearborn Street.
IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF VALUABLE
Fine, Old and Modern
OIL PAINTINGS,
In Fine Gold Gilt Frames, by Catalogue,
AT AUCTION,
At No. 48 Dearborn Street,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing each day (Sundays excepted) until the whole is disposed of, the entire
Collection of Fine Oil Paintings,
Recently imported by Mr. C. HAMMOND, from the Studios of Europe, and selected with great care from the Galleries of Private Gentlemen, and from the Studios of the Artists themselves, by a resident of Chicago, who has had many years' experience in the Art Galleries of Europe, and who has devoted much time and attention to the selection of this Collection, which will be found to contain many Gems of the Old Masters, and Specimens of the Best Modern Artists.
Among the Artists represented in this Collection are the following:
Meyer, Von Bremen, Hasenclever, Hasenpflug, Hasenpflug, Hasenpflug

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863.

# THE CITY.

BY TELEGRAPH.—The Board of Trade will hold a regular monthly meeting this evening at its rooms. Important business will be transacted.

BAD ACCIDENT.—A son of Joseph Dixon, a farmer in Lake county, lost his left hand week, by the accidental discharge of a gun.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Silas Gochenour, of Co. B, 40th Indiana, died at the Soldiers' Home on Friday. He was twenty-two years old.

THE FIRST TELEGRAM OF THE SEASON.—The Washington Chronicle says that, "to our fellow friends of Cook county belongs the credit of sending out the first 'frost' of the season."

DEATH OF ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Bailey Cleveland will regret to hear of the death of Dan C. Bailey, Esq., who died at the Sherman House on Thursday last.

LECTURE.—Mrs. Cutler delivers a lecture at the Clifton House, before the members of the "Sewing Library Institute," at half past 7 o'clock this evening.

BIG LOAF.—A little boy, five years old, strayed away from his home, No. 40 Sherman street, early this morning. He may be readily recognized, having lost two of the fingers of the right hand.

☞ The lady managers of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, are requested to meet at their building, corner of Michigan and Pine streets, on Wednesday, 9 o'clock, on important business of importance.

☞ Anna Dickinson lectured on Sunday evening before the Freedmen's Aid Society, at the Unity Church. Of course the house was crowded, and her lecture is represented as being able, eloquent, and unusually acceptable.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JOHN C. URE.—It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Common Council that the select committee appointed to investigate the charges against John C. Ure, have pronounced him free from all suspicions of corruption.

RUN OVER.—A little boy was run over by a teamster, near the corner of Lake and Clark streets, yesterday morning. He was taken to the Hospital, by the driver, who declared that he was not to blame; the public who witnessed the accident thought otherwise. The boy was considerably bruised.

THE ELECTION AT WAUKEGAN.—The "Union" territorial" offers no opposition to the Union ticket, at Waukegan, on Tuesday next—not manifesting sufficient faith in their success to have tickets printed. Those who insisted upon voting the "disunion" ticket must get others to write them, which was deemed "very unhandy, literally."

MORE PATRIOTIC FARMERS.—We omitted to notice at the time, that the citizens of Antioch, Cook county, at Tuesday last, contributed $104 75 in money, to the North-western Sanitary Commission Fair, and sent three large wagon loads of provisions, by railroad, to the same destination; and that the town of Bonus, on Tuesday, sent a wagon-load of vegetables.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The friends of William R. Carter will be pained to learn of his sudden death at Bridgport, on Sunday last, after a few days' illness, of congestion of the lungs. He was foreman for Messrs. Cogin & Co., pork-packers of this city at the time of his death, but for some years past had been traveling agent in the West for Laycock & Holt, Manayunk, Philadelphia. His funeral will take place from Mr. Poulson's, 110 South Clark street, this afternoon at two o'clock.

A TAX PAYER'S PRIVILEGE.—A certain Mr. James Hamilton insisted on his privilege "as a tax-payer" to propound interrogatories to witnesses called to testify before the Committee of the Common Council, sitting to investigate the charges of corruption against some of the members of the Board of Public Works. The scene in Roberts' office on Friday night last. The particularity with which he asserted this privilege led to an altercation, in the course of which he seized Robert S. Wilson, late Judge of the Recorder's Court, by the throat and tried to choke him. For this he was fined $100, with costs, in the Police Court, Saturday.

A SIX-SHOOTER.—On Sunday an individual named Michael Whalen went to Drexter's clothing store, 79 Randolph street, and being considerably excited, deposited himself in such a manner as to cause the ejection from the store. Whalen, vowing vengeance, went away and returned shortly after with a Colt's navy revolver, with which he attempted to shoot Mr. Drexter. Officer Moore put his head in his pocket, moved, meanwhile, toward him and took him to the lockup. In the Police Court, Monday morning, he was fined $3 and, and his revolver was confiscated.

A PATRIOTIC POLICEMAN.—The Lady Managers of the Soldiers' Home, work in very high terms of the kindness shown by the policemen at the Illinois Central Railroad depot, to the sick and wounded soldiers who come in this way, while discharging his duties about the station. They say they be makes it one of his special duties to look after soldiers who arrive, during the hour of arrive at the depot, and not only gives them all the information in his power, but has on divers occasions, when it appeared necessary to do so, made journeys to the hotels in carriages to the Home, and has always refused to take anything for the trouble. He shows himself in short, thoroughly penetrated with that spirit of patriotism which seems just now to be the controlling principle with the great mass of the American people.

THE EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Last evening there were about one hundred young men present at the Normal School, the first night of the opening of the evening school, session of ages from 12 to 40. This is a very promising beginning. Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings are devoted to teaching males, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings to females, ladies and misses. The instruction will be practical, and adapted to the wants of those who attend, and not confined to the rules enforced in the day schools. Those who cannot attend during the day time, can enjoy the benefits of the evening school. The boy or girl who grows up now in ignorance is to be blamed, not pitied. They can enjoy free schools of the best order, both day and evening.

MINSTREL AT LIBERTY.—This well known and popular institution is doing a noble work, in providing means for destitute children, and relief for the poor of the city to help themselves. At present there is great need of clothing of all kinds. Anything that has wear in it, even for patches, will be gladly received. Garments that will only do for a change for the sick are of great value. Don't sell your coat, or clothing—it is worth much more to the deserving poor that you can get for it. Don't give at your door, for in nine cases out of ten you either give to those who can well do without it, or to those who pawn it for poor whisky. The Minstrels at Metropolitan Hall every afternoon and evening, and at 177 Randolph street, where parcels may be sent, or word left where parcels may be had, and they will be called for. Please cut this out and put it in your pocket-book, and you will not forget the number. "Charity begins at home."

AMONGST WHEN EARNED PROMOTION.—We notice among the recent promotions by Governor Yates the name of Joseph S. Reynolds to a Captaincy in the 6th regiment of Illinois volunteers (Yates Sharp-shooters.) Captain Reynolds was a graduate of the Chicago High School, having graduated in the class of July, 1861, and soon thereafter went to work with misery and raised a company for the Yates Sharp-shooters, of which he was elected Second Lieutenant. The battalion went into service in November, 1861, and have been in the field ever since. They are now in General Hurlbut's corps, en route for Chattanooga, to join the Army of the Cumberland. Captain Reynolds has reached his rank since he enlisted in 1861, by his personal services without the aid of friends at home, and we shall not be surprised to see him reach a still higher round in the ladder at an early day.

WHITE RAVENS AT CAIRO.—Rev. E. Folsom, Hospital Chaplain at Cairo, now traveling under special order of Gen. Reid, commanding the district of Cairo, for the purpose of relieving the destitute and suffering white refugees, brought large numbers to Cairo from the rebel States, by military authority, reaches his grateful acknowledgments in behalf of the loyal refugees, for the liberal contribution of the Chicago Board of Trade of $6 00; contribution of the congregation of Calvary Church, $20; First Presbyterian Church, $103; Third Presbyterian Church, $100, also, from Rockford, $45. Any persons desiring to contribute further to this most deserving object, can leave their contributions with Hon Mark Skinner, President of the North-western Sanitary Commission, and it will find its proper destination.

Some of the churches in this city propose taking up a collection on the coming Thanksgiving Day. What an appropriate variety of a remembrance on that day for all churches!

A CHICAGO CHILD KILLED.—The Coroner was called to hold an inquest upon the body of the born of Bernard Fennell, on Fourth ward, a notorious gamble, named Silvester, on Wednesday night with an oath when one undertook to do it, was shot through the head and fatally injured. The deceased was a boy of fifteen years, who has parents, who, we are informed are in high standing mattle. Before the coroner's jury he was charged in different instances there, and by Justice Morrison, on personal acquaintance from Gen. Mc Clay desirable to visit his home, but really to aid in the release and escape of prisoners at Camp Douglas, he being supplied with necessary tools by their friends in the city. By this capture we have secured some of the worst men that ever infested the country, while he himself joined with characteristic gang, in whose company he fell a victim. Thus ends the career of this young man.

THE SHOPLIFTERS.—Pat H. Leonard, alias John Williams, Kate Jones, and Mrs. Smith, who were mentioned some days ago as being under arrest for stealing clothing from hotels, &c., were brought before Justice Elliot yesterday, and their cases postponed for further examination, within ten days. The Police found two of their trunks in Cleveland, and had them returned. Since these items were noted, the Central Station recovered a clothing store, containing 25 coats, 40 pairs of pants, fur caps, vests, &c., displayed, awaiting identification.

THOSE SILVER were recently from Cleveland, where they have operated successfully were forcibly from the Shoplifter. Their game is played out, and they will leave.

FELL IN A FIT.—Dominic Crevantino, a Lieutenant in the navy, in Pritchard's cavalry, who has been on a sick furlough, suddenly fell in a fit, while passing along Randolph street yesterday. His head striking with considerable force on the steps at Reed's Piano Warerooms. Mr. Reed immediately carried him into the store, and rendered every effort to restore him. He was subsequently taken up stairs to the room of Dr. Ayer, who administered appropriate restoratives, and he was soon able to return to his friends. He says he supposes he had a fit once or twice in the field—he has never been subject to them.

LARCENY.—Mary Jane Barbour, boarder at 116 Dearborn street, took two shawls to which she found it difficult to establish a title. One of them was found between the mattresses of her bed, the other one together with a muff which she had also appropriated without sufficiently regarding the question of ownership, found on her person. She claimed that the latter shawl had been lent her by one of the presenting witnesses; and disclaimed all knowledge of the manner in which the first piece of goods came to be found in a position of extremely questionable. She was taken to jail in default of bail for $50 hundred dollars.

GRAND UNION FAIR.—The several Catholic churches of the city are holding a combination Fairat Bryan Hall and at the new Hall at St. Patrick's Church, corner of Desplaines and Adams streets, the first four evenings of this week. The attendance at each Hall last evening was very large, and sales liberal. This is a most worthy object, and we hope the liberality of the citizens in behalf of the Catholic School for destitute children, and the Parish should be liberally patronized throughout the week.

LARCENY.—Margaret Steele stole a five dollar treasury note from Charles Bunnick, who keeps a store at the corner of Dearborn and North Water streets, on Saturday last. On the next day the member said was defaulted in the act of taking the money from the till. She gave as an excuse that she was tight, and whether that was true or not she was certainly in a pretty tight place. Justice Miller, of the Police Court, locked her up in default of one hundred dollars bail.

CHEAP JELLY.—We have from our friends C. Cary & Sons, Lima, Indiana, a jar of cider jelly, manufactured by them on their celebrated sugar evaporator. This is a new article of luxury, or rather of use, and ought to be of necessity, which has been brought to the Western public. A taste of the article convinced us that nothing better in the jelly line is made. It is the intention of Messrs. Cary & Sons to send thirty gallons of this article to our Sanitary Commission, for the benefit of the loyal soldiers.


Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863.


## THE NEWS.

The returns from sixty or more counties in Missouri embrace all the rebel strongholds. The figures have thus far alone the best they can do for the Gamble-Schofield-Blair-stick-in-the-mud policy. The small advantage gained by these politicians in their own fields will be completely wiped out by the returns from the radical portions of the State. It is now conceded even by their bitterest opponents that the radical candidates for the Supreme Bench, Messrs. Clover, Krekel and Wagner are elected. The soldier boys are yet to hear from, and the straight out loyal side cannot fall short of from five to seven thousand majority, and will probably exceed it. Good and glorious for Missouri!

From Gen. Thomas' army our news is to yesterday. The situation is without change. The rumor comes afresh of Bragg's withdrawal of his forces from our front. This brings us by coincidence to another rumor.

That the rebel army is Tullahoma are now before our advance, and is not only without morale, but without a leader, Bragg having been sent to take command before Chattanooga, and his place being filled by a man of straw, who signs Lee's official orders.

Let us say that we have been warned by best experience not to trust these rumors of weakness of the enemy, and our hope is that our military authorities give them no credence, and base upon them no action that may prove our undoing if the report proves false. The rebels are a wily and dangerous foe, and we get along best with them when their fighting qualities are best appreciated and so provided for. If we warn our readers to receive all this class of rumors with caution, we shall but best prepare them for events in store. It is very easy from any stand-point to jubilate at good news. It is more difficult to summon philosophy to bear disaster, for which we are wholly unprepared.

There is a great battle to be fought, and decisive victory to be gained over these rebels before we end this war with their submission. All these preliminary accounts of starvation and demoralization may do very well to take the temper out of the enemy, but it will not do to trust one alone.

The election news from this State, Wisconsin and Missouri continues to grow as importance as a complete crushing out of copperheads. The snake organ in Springfield, the *Register* has changed hands and been driven into a new hole. Consternation and dismay sit upon the faces of the saintly defiant crew of disloyal peace men. "Had Zimri peace who slew his master?" Not Zimri.

The work of recruiting negroes makes good progress. In Maryland it will soon be quite unfashionable for gentlemen "of color" to wear anything but blue, and if the time has sets upon the faces of some of their masters, it will be all the more satisfactory, as showing that the cure is a radical one. It is always satisfactory to see medicine operate. The black army of Maryland will over-match all white disloyalty, and will hold the forts and strip rebellion until the soil beneath them is restored to loyalty. In Tennessee the same work is progressing, and under a complete system, which will leave no portion of the enterprise incomplete. Kentucky, but not least, Ben. Butler has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and rebel will have prop- in that department will experience a terrible. A few months hence we shall see an immense army of blacks in the

## The German Press.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung, of yesterday, says: "The Chicago TRIBUNE is a paper which is complete master of the German language. He makes it a part of his duty to read the German papers, and thereby he enjoys the advantage of keeping constantly posted in the views taken by the German Press on the political questions of the day. The German element in the North-west, especially in this city, has become so important that a leading journal like the *Chicago Tribune*, must understand as to wrought-up opinions of the German citizens as to the views which prevail among the English portion of the population."

## Military Movements.

A private letter received in this city, dated Warren, Oct. 30th, states that most of Massachusetts regiments at that place have been sent into Virginia, and that others taking their places. The writer also says that the 19th Illinois has arrived. We know he means the 20th Illinois from Maryland.

## NEWSPAPERS AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The editors of the papers in Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, and Muscatine, held a meeting at Davenport a few days since to confer with the various telegraph companies with a view to better management, and to settle upon a basis as to the propriety of appointing an Associated Press Agent at Chicago. A convention will be held in this city on Thursday, November 17th, to consider these matters.

## The Vote in Henry County.

Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

GENESEO, Henry Co., Ill., Nov. 6, 1863.

The following is the result of the late election in this county: Yates, (republican) 4,400. Majority for the Union, 3,153. There is a very light one, but it shows our strength. The following are the county officers elected: H. O. Sleight, Treasurer, (re-elected) F. Holmes, Surveyor, (re-elected) H. Beckett, School Commissioner; T. M. Scott, County Justice. Henry county is all right, and will roll up by 3,000 majority in

## The Election in Schuyler County.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

BROWNSVILLE, Schuyler County, Ill., Nov. 10, 1863.

Schuyler county has gone copperhead by majority. The usual Copperhead majority is 700. "Oh! what a fall was there."

## THE NEW GOLD FEVER.

### Important Promises of New Regions.

From the Rocky Mountain (Colorado) News]

The gold mining region is extending in every direction. New diggings, new districts, new veins, with gold as the basis of their existence, are continually coming to the front, and we are beginning to suppose these thoughts of all the vast "middle region" between the Missouri and the Pacific Oceans. Nevada, Pike's Peak and Arizona are contrasted colors with definite and bounded limits, where a few years ago was the "Great American Desert," or the "Unexplored Region." The march of progress and civilization is the widest theme of "manifest destiny" enthusiasts. Gold, in the moving cause, the potent wand that has called into existence the cities of Nevada, Colorado and Arizona. Gold, the foundation for future States. Reports of new mines are absolutely necessary. Rumors are borne upon the winds of the chilly North, and upon the sunny breezes from the distant West—while yet the Indian war whoop is heard with excitement on the Northern plains, and the tomahawk and scalping knife—there comes cheering news from Arizona. Rich placers are being worked there, and the richest discovered only a few days ago, which is yielding from $20 to $30 per day each, with a force. They do not pretend to save the "fine" but only for the "lumps" at all this time, a company like that began with almost nothing, is now, we learn, making eight ounces per week to a man, and expect to double this yield to fourteen ounces per week in the course of six days. This is a fact and the Arizona nation is several lengths

## From New York.

YORK, Nov. 10.—The meeting down this evening according to the demand of the Governor of this State.

The steamer *Arago* arrived at 5 o'clock, with 700